

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA;

Received up to 30th December, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th December, says that by abusing the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nouroji Lord Salisbury has abused the whole native population. His abuse of Dadabhai Nouroji shows that he thinks that the fair-complexioned Europeans are a superior class of beings than the dark-complexioned natives and should always look down with contempt on the latter. His Lordship's opinion, which is calculated to create invidious distinctions of race, is opposed to the views expressed by great English authors, the solemn declarations of Her Majesty, and the preaching of Jesus Christ himself, whom his Lordship believes to be the Son of God. It is a matter of great satisfaction that many gentlemen in England have called upon Lord Salisbury to apologize to Dadabhai Nouraji, as stated by Mr. Gladstone in his Lyme-house speech. Englishmen should also consider how far a man like his Lordship is fit to be the Prime Minister of England.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same paper, of the 28th December, quotes the remarks made by Mr. Gladstone in his Lyme-house speech about the National Congress, and observes that it is evident from the

remarks that he is in favour of the movement. It ought to be the earnest prayer of every native that Mr. Gladstone may enjoy sound health and may again become the Prime Minister of England, so that the Congress may soon be able to attain its objects.

The same paper, of the 28th and 29th December, publishes an account of the National Congress at Allahabad. Congress at Allahabad and gives the substance in Hindi of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath's opening speech and of a portion of Mr. George Yule, the President's speech.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th December, received on the 26th idem, makes some facetious and sarcastic comments on Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner. His Lordship never spoke a word against the National Congress; on the contrary, his references to the Congress showed that he approved of the principles on which the movement was founded. But when he was on the eve of his departure, he considered it expedient to abuse the Congress in accordance with the natural bent of his mind and availed himself of the opportunity which presented itself at St. Andrew's Dinner, where he had a sympathetic audience. When a scorpion dies, its belly bursts and hundreds of young ones come out of it. At dinners amusing and entertaining speeches are generally made, but Lord Dufferin talked a great deal of nonsense at St. Andrew's Dinner, perhaps because he had swallowed some food which was hard to digest. Suppose for argument's sake that natives are an ignorant and incompetent people, as represented by his Lordship. They must, however, be able to know their own wants and requirements. They would undoubtedly be guilty of a sin if they claimed to rule over the English nation. But all they ask for is simply this, that they should be consulted in matters which greatly affect them. Several Viceroys have considered their request reasonable, and even Lord Dufferin himself has more than once expressed the same opinion. Lord Dufferin's attack on the National Congress on the eve

of his departure resembles the conduct of the boy who threw stones at a crowd of people and ran away.

The same paper contains a picture in which Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Hume are represented as holding two dogs about to attack each other, the one held by Sir Auckland Colvin being marked "Letter," and the other held by Mr. Hume being the stouter and marked "Reply." Lord Dufferin, wearing a Burmese cap, stands near Sir Auckland Colvin and says "Go it, C—n." The letter-press below the picture is (in English) as follows:—

The Controversy.

S—r A—d C—n:—"My dear H—e, allow me to set my dog at you."

Mr. H—e:—"Oh, thanks; permit me to return the compliment."

In the next page there is another picture in which Mr. Hume's dog is represented as having thrown Sir Auckland Colvin's dog on the ground, Sir Auckland Colvin as sitting on the head of Mr. Hume's dog, and Lord Dufferin as standing behind Sir Auckland Colvin. The letter-press is (in English) as follows:—

The Result.

M—s of A—a:—"Whistle to your dog, man; whistle to your dog."

Mr. H—e:—"Whistle to your L. G.; whistle to your L. G."

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 24th December, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Almora Library on the 20th idem for electing delegates for the Allahabad National Congress. Pandit Hari Rám Pande, B.A., Headmaster of the Ramsay College and Vakil of the Allahabad High Court, occupied the chair, and the meeting expressed sympathy with the aims and objects of the National Congress and elected Pandit Jwala Datta Joshi and

Election of delegates at Almora for the Allahabad National Congress.

Circulation,
55 copies.

Pandit Váchaspati Pant, Vakíls, and Sheikh Manullah, merchant, delegates for the Allahabad Congress.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 21st December, gives an account of the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Institute Hall in Aligarh on the 21st idem to elect delegates for the Allahabad National Congress. There was a large attendance on the occasion and Lāla Lokman Das, Vakíl, presided. Háfiz Abdul Rahim Khán, Lāla Pyāre Lal, Bábu Jogendro Nath, and Bábu Tota Ram, Vakíls, addressed the audience, and 34 delegates were elected, of whom 23 were Hindus and 11 Musalmáns.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd December, gives the names of the Agra delegates for the Allahabad National Congress, who were elected at a public meeting held in the Victoria College on the 16th idem.

Circulation,
494 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 22nd December, publishes a letter which Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán has received from Munshi Nasir-ul-Haq, Honorary Magistrate, Gházipur. The writer gives a brief account of an Anti-National Congress meeting held at Gházipur, under the presidency of Maulāna Muhammad Amanau-l-lah, on the 16th idem. The attendance was about 2,000 men, and resolutions were passed condemning the National Congress, expressing sympathy with the United Indian Patriotic Association, and declaring that the four Muhammadan delegates from Gházipur who were to attend the Allahabad National Congress were not representatives of the Muhammadan community of the place.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 20th December, received on the 26th idem, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the proceedings of an Anti-National Congress Meeting held at the house of Khwāja Ahmad Hasan, a retired Tahsildár, in Saháranpur on the

9th December. The writer states that some Musalmáns were unable to attend the meeting, as the distribution of prizes at the Mazáhir-i-Ulúm was held the same day. He is, however, in a position to state that the whole Muhammadan community of Saháranpur is opposed to the National Congress. Khwája Ahmad Hasan presided on the occasion, and among the speakers were Mirza Ahmad Beg, a teacher in the Rurki Thomason Engineering College, Mir Ahsan Ali, Government Pleader, and Mir Tawangar Ali, a Mukhtar, who had presided at a previous National Congress meeting held by Hindús. The Mukhtar declared that he had taken part in the National Congress meeting under a misapprehension, but that he had since been convinced that the movement was injurious to Musalmáns.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 21st December, says that as the time for the assembling of the National Congress at Allahabad drew near, the Congressists at Cawnpore began to induce Musalmáns in various ways to become delegates. The Musalmáns were even offered bribes and loans. Some Congress hirelings obtained signatures from Muhammadan traders on papers about the election of Muhammadan delegates by telling the traders that the Congress would endeavour to secure the abolition of the income-tax. These things having reached the ear of the Ikhwánu-l-Safá Association, it convened a public meeting of Musalmáns on the 19th December, with a view to expose the Congress and prevent the people from being duped by Congressists. All classes of the Muhammadan community were represented at the meeting, and Sheikh Altáf Husain, Honorary Magistrate, presided. On the day of the meeting one Hriday Narain, a Kashmiri Pandit and Pleader, distributed a large number of copies of a paper giving an account of the aims and objects of the Congress among the Musalmáns. Muhammad Rahmat Ullah made a speech in which he condemned the aims and objects of the Congress and showed that they were very injurious to Musalmáns, Government, and the peace of the country. The Musalmáns who had

Circulation,
200 copies.

signed the papers about the election of delegates withdrew their signatures. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the National Congress, expressing sympathy with the United Indian Patriotic Association and confidence in Government and declaring that the Muhammadan delegates from Cawnpore, if any, would represent only themselves and not the Muhammadan community of Cawnpore.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 27th December, says that an Anti-National Congress meeting was held at the house of Rája Kishan Kumar in Moradabad on the 23rd December, the Rája himself being in the chair. Ashraf Ali, Vakíl, made a short speech in condemnation of the Congress and moved the first resolution, which was opposed by Bábu Narendra Chandra and Madan Mohan Lal, Vakíls, who were accompanied by some of their friends and a number of school boys who made much noise and interrupted the proceedings. The President, at the suggestion of Maulvi Abdul Rab and Nawáb Asad Ullah Khan, stopped further proceedings and dissolved the meeting. Another meeting was convened at the Rája's house on the 25th idem, and resolutions were passed declaring that the Hindús and Musalmáns of Moradabad had no sympathy with the Congress, and that the delegates from Moradabad to the Allahabad Congress were not their representatives.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th December, received on the 26th idem, gives an account of an Anti-National Congress meeting held at the house of Maulvi Saiyid Faridu-l-din Sháh in Agra on the 23rd idem. The chair was occupied by the Maulvi, and Mirza Muhammad Husain delivered a lecture in which he endeavoured to show that the National Congress was injurious to the Muhammadan community and that the movement was calculated to excite a rebellion against Government. The meeting declared that the Muhammadan delegates from Agra to the Allahabad National Congress should not be considered representatives of the Agra Muhammadan community.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 27th December, states that the articles published in some newspapers from time to time in praise of the administration in Rámpur are a mere tissue of falsehoods. The state of things there is really very unsatisfactory. The former rulers, too, had disputes with their relatives, but they had no great difficulty in conciliating them. Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán has derived no advantage from the present policy of his darbar. Government has lowered his rank, inasmuch as it has reduced the strength of his body-guard. The writer will not be surprised if the guns of his salute are reduced in future. But the Nawáb does not care for these things. He cannot be considered insane when he has lately paid a lakh of rupees to his medical adviser for curing him of all his diseases. He greatly misses his low-caste companions whom he has been obliged to expel from the State under pressure from the Prime Minister. The great influence which General Azimu-l-din Khán has acquired over His Highness may be inferred from the circumstance that the General has betrothed his daughter to the Nawáb's second son. The writer is afraid that the General will now probably endeavour to represent his son-in-law as the ablest of the Nawáb's sons and to induce His Highness and Government to make him heir to the throne, superseding His Highness's eldest son. It would appear that Government has turned a deaf ear to the princes who have been ill-treated by the Darbar, apparently because the Darbar has invested its accumulated treasures in Government promissory notes. The writer then draws attention to the changes made in the Police Department in Rámpur. Saiyid Musa Raza, a retired Government Inspector of Police, who was the Superintendent of Police in Rámpur from the time of the late Nawáb, has been removed from his post and Munshi Tahawar Ali of Bijnor appointed in his place. The Munshi has at once introduced many radical changes which will be very unacceptable both to the force and the people. The pay of the Kotwál

Circulation,
60 copies.

or the City Police Inspector has been reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 75 on the ground that he should not receive the same pay as the Superintendent. The pay of the Kotwál should not have been reduced, but that of the Superintendent should have been raised. The number of constables at the city police-station has been reduced, and the guards at all the police-stations have been ordered to wear uniform and to walk in front of the stations when on duty. This order has created great dissatisfaction among the force.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 28th December, says that the former rulers of Rámpur paid little attention to the encouragement of education. In the time of Nawáb Muhammad Sayíd Khán there was only one school in which Arabic and Persian were taught. Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khán introduced reforms in the administration, but did nothing to encourage the spread of education. Several new schools were established and scholarships sanctioned by Nawáb Kalb Ali Khán, but the instruction given at the schools was chiefly of a religious nature. The accession of Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán to the throne has been a signal for the rise of the sun of education in the State. His Government has already done much to promote the cause of education. During the year ending September, 1888 the cost of instruction was Rs. 16,273, and the amount sanctioned for the current year is Rs. 24,000. The aid given to schools situated outside the State has been increased from Rs. 1,488 to Rs. 2,688 a year. There are some officials who belong to other Departments and whose salaries aggregate Rs. 1,500 a month, but who are employed in the Education Department. The *Asad* then gives a brief account of the various schools which at present exist in the State. With reference to the female school, the *Asad* observes that formerly it had only one tutoress who simply taught the Quran. Now there are three tutoresses who also teach Urdu and industrial arts, such as sewing, &c. The number of girls on the rolls is 62, of whom 18 are scholarship-holders. There is reason to hope that the association established by Lady Dufferin for providing female medical

aid for native women will receive much assistance from the school. Referring to the Anglo-Oriental school which was opened in March, 1888, the *Azad* says that the school is under the superintendence of Mr. Phillip. There are five classes in the school, and no tuition fee is levied from the students, who already number 111, of whom 57 are Musalmáns and 54 Hindús. The tuitional staff consists of 9 teachers, five of whom teach English, two Persian, one Hindi, and one caligraphy.

The *Táti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th December, refers to the appointment of Munhsi Imtiaz Ali as Prime Minister of Bhopal and makes some facetious remarks on the frequent change of her Prime Minister by the Begam.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 24th December, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that Bábu Kánti Chandra, a member of the State Council in Jaipur, has assumed absolute power and obtains the signature of the Maharája to any paper he pleases. The Bábu has lately dismissed the Bakhshi, in whose family the post was hereditary, sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, and confiscated the five villages which were granted to his forefathers by the Jaipur State in the time of Akbar, on the charge of his inducing the assistants in the office of the State Council to disfigure the seal on a document by casting ink on it. The Government of India should interfere and do him justice.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th December, received on the 26th idem, complains that the state of affairs in Chhatarpur, Bundelkhand, is very unsatisfactory and calls upon Government to give attention to it.

Circulation,
185 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 20th December, publishes an Urdu translation of Mr. Caine's speech at Lahore about the increase of drunkenness in this country, and remarks that Government is not justified by any means in encouraging

Circulation,
185 copies.

the spread of drunkenness for the sake of a little revenue. The *Akhbar* does not like to oppose the policy of Government in political matters, but it cannot help censuring Government when it adopts any measures injurious to the social condition of the people. It is time that Government should abolish the Abkari Department and check the use of liquor.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Rejection of the application for the transfer of the case of the Najibabad rioters.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 28th December, says that some Muhammadan newspapers have expressed great dissatisfaction at the proceedings of Government in the Najibabad case. But they are mistaken. When Government has been convinced that the Magistrate in charge of the regulation of the Muharram at Najibabad was justified in ordering the police-guard to fire under the circumstances, it cannot rebuke him. It cannot help giving full power to Magistrates to act as they think proper in emergencies. No limit can be fixed to the power of the executive authorities. The Muhammadans of Najibabad were not well advised in applying to the Government of India for the transfer of the trial of the men prosecuted in connection with the Najibabad riots to some Court situated outside the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Obviously such an application cast an unreasonable slur on Sir Auckland Colvin's honesty. Nothing could be more preposterous than to imagine that a just and conscientious Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Auckland Colvin would endeavour to prejudice the Judge against the accused owing to the Resolution already issued by him about the Najibabad riots. The Supreme Government has rightly rejected the application for the transfer of the case.

Circulation,
150 copies.

Alleged entry of a Police Inspector and some constables into the house of a native in an illegal manner at night at Agra.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th December, received on the 26th idem, complains that an Inspector of Police, accompanied by about twenty-five constables, scaled the wall of the house of one Udai-chand, who lives in Muhalla Hakimán, Agra, by means of a ladder and entered the house through a window in the wall

on the 23rd idem at 2 A.M. Udaichand, his female relatives and children, who were fast asleep at the time, suddenly awoke from their sleep and were frightened to see so many policemen in the house. They raised an alarm which attracted some neighbours to the scene. Udaichand asked the police why they had entered his house by scaling the wall at the dead of night, and told them that they had found no thief, gambler, or stolen property in the house. They made no reply and quietly left the house. Nothing could be more illegal and high-handed than such a proceeding. The District Superintendent of Police is also to blame for giving such power to his subordinates. Such illegal proceedings on the part of the police are calculated to bring the British Government into disrepute.

The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 23rd December, publishes an Urdu poem, in which the writer accuses the police of illegal extortion, oppression, tyranny and torture, and urges that educated and respectable persons should be appointed to the force, and that policemen should be placed under the supervision of respectable private gentlemen.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 24th December, says that during the last three or four years school fees have been largely increased.

Circulation,
85 copies.

No doubt the levy of suitable fees is justifiable on several grounds, but the increase should not be so rapid as it has been in the case of the Middle Class Examination fee, which has been raised from annas 4 to Rs. 3 and 6 in three or four years. The levy of tuition fees in village schools is highly objectionable, inasmuch as the condition of cultivators whose sons receive instruction in those schools is very unsatisfactory, and a cess is already levied from them to meet the cost of such institutions. The villagers on the hills are still worse off than their brethren of the plains, and therefore the students in the village schools on the hills should not be required to pay any fees, however small; otherwise the attendance in those schools will at once fall off.

Circulation,
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd December, on the authority of a zamindar, complains that a dakaiti was committed at the house of Mannu, a trader in Rathori, Kagarol, Agra, on the 11th idem at 9 P.M. The robbers, who were armed with guns, kept the villagers at bay, killed the trader's servant, wounded a chaukidar, and carried away two thousand rupees worth of property from the trader's house. The writer urges that the people should be allowed to carry arms, particularly in those parts of British territory which lie on the boundaries of Native States.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 24th December, states that Government has exempted the newspapers published in Singapur from the payment of postage, and urges that the same indulgence should be shown to newspapers published in other parts of this country. The *Chiragh* adds that Government should not make invidious distinctions among its subjects.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 20th December, says that the East Indian Railway Company issued first and second class return tickets for the Christmas week on payment of single fares. Europeans, who generally travel in those classes, should be thankful to the Company for this favour, but no reduction was made in the intermediate and third class fares.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	TITLE.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
1	<i>Agre Akhbar</i>	Agre	Urdu	Weekly	Tijamul Husain	Dec. 21st	Dec. 26th	232 copies.
2	<i>Agre Panch</i>	"	"	"	Amir Khán	" 20th	" "	156 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Muzat	"	"	Muzatb Husain	" 25th	" 29th	63 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Chand</i>	Chand.	"	"	Khán.	" "	" 28th	160 "
5	<i>Azam-i-Tamir</i>	Chand.	"	"	Rajab Ali Khán	" 21st	" 26th	200 "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Rahmatullah	" 22nd & 25th	" 25th & 27th	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government)
	<i>Gazette.</i>				Gulab Rai			
7	<i>Alam-e-Akbar</i>	Alam	Hindi	Weekly	Sadi Maud	" 24th	" 28th	85 copies.
8	<i>Andar-i-Akbar</i>	Muzat	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" "	" 28th	300 "
9	<i>Aslam-i-Hind</i>	Lachow	"	"	Khan Lal	" 22nd & 29th	" 28th & 30th	123 "
10	<i>Sadi</i>	"	"	"	Alam Ali	" 28th	" 29th	250 "
11	<i>Alam-e-Banaras</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Muzat Chand	" 21st	" 26th	100 "
12	<i>Alam-e-Hind</i>	Banaras	"	"	Ram Kishan Varad	" 24th	" 27th	1,500 "
13	<i>Alam-e-Hind</i>	Muzat	Urdu	"	Kishan Surap	" "	" 26th	225 "
14	<i>Chand</i>	"	"	"	Kwaj Hakeem Lal	" 21st	" 25th	173 "
15	<i>Chand-i-Azam</i>	Agre	"	"	Ram Ali	" 24th	" 28th	150 "
16	<i>Dakshin-i-Quami</i>	Banaras	"	"	Talwar Prasad	" 22nd	" 24th	200 "
17	<i>Dakshin-i-Samudra</i>	Banaras	"	"	Muhammad Husain	" 24th	" 28th	447 "
18	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kashmir	Hindi	Daily	Ger Datt Saha	" 23rd to 29th	" 24th to 30th	240 "

List of newspapers examined (concluded).

No.	Name.	Location.	Language.	Frequency, or weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Dates of Exam.	Dates of Printing.	Copies Examined.
19	Jagor Gazette	Jaipur	Hind-Urdu	Bi-weekly	M. M. Prasad	Dec. 19th & 23rd	24th & 26th	100 copies
20	Jalavi-Rasul	Merrut	Urdu	Weekly	Mohamed Khalil	" 25th	" 26th	125 "
21	Jas-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 23rd	" 27th	150 "
22	Karnal	Lucknow	"	"	Mohamed Yaqub	" 24th	" 28th	200 "
23	Kashi Padatik	Banars	Hind-Urdu	"	Lal Bahari Shukla	" 21st	" 24th	500 copies
					Mun, M.A.			clipping by Govt. monthly
24	Khyati Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rasul Prasad	" 24th	" 26th	700 copies
25	Khawab-i-Afshar	Prithvi	"	"	Mohar Ali Khan	" 21st	" 24th	200 "
26	Mahar Gazette	Jaipur	Hind-English	"	"	" 24th	" 27th	150 "
27	Mah-i-Qasur	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ghulam Mohomed	" 25th	" 27th	150 "
28	Malla-i-Nir	Cawnpore	"	"	Durg Prasad	" 22nd	" 27th	45 "
29	Mas-i-Moradabad	Moradabad	"	"	Abul-Karim	" 24th	" 26th	250 "
30	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 21st	" 26th	300 "
31	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	Tri-weekly.	Almas Khan	" 26th	" 27th	150 "
32	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 24th	" 27th	175 "
33	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	Bi-weekly	Bahadur Khan	" 20th & 24th	" 26th & 27th	155 "
34	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	Weekly	Mohamed Mohan	" 24th	" 26th	75 "
35	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 23rd	" 26th	250 "
36	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 18th	" 26th	45 "
37	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal	" 18th	" 26th	50 "
38	Mis-i-Murad	Meerut	"	"	Mohamed Lal	" 25th	" 27th	100 "

39	Shir-i-Amin	Cawnpore	"	"	"	29th	"	29th	279	"
40	Hydro Bulletin	Harda	"	"	"	20th	"	"	418	"
41	Qud's Akhbar	Lucknow	"	"	Daily	"	"	25th to 29th	630 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government)	"
42	Qud's Press	"	"	"	Weekly	"	"	26th	425 copies	"
43	Pragya Samachar	Allahabad	"	"	"	"	"	26th & 29th	400	"
44	Rafie-i-Akhbar	Benares	"	"	"	"	"	26th	250	"
45	Rahbar	Moradabad	"	"	"	"	"	26th	75	"
46	Erta-i-Sam	Benares	"	"	Bi-monthly	"	"	26th	175	"
47	Disputation Gazette	Ajmere	"	"	Weekly	"	"	24th	491	"
48	Ras-i-Farid	Rathin	"	"	"	"	"	24th	100	"
49	Rabithand Press	Moradabad	"	"	"	"	"	27th	150	"
50	Rasidat	Lucknow	"	"	Daily	"	"	26th	250	"
51	Rajon Kirti Samachar	Udaipur	"	"	Weekly	"	"	24th & 26th	110	"
52	Sabak-i-Hind	Khandwa	"	"	"	"	"	30th	250	"
53	Sarva-i-Rajya	Agra	"	"	"	"	"	26th	300	"
54	Sar-i-Qadiri	Banpur	"	"	"	"	"	26th	76	"
55	Tahsil	Moradabad	"	"	"	"	"	26th	60	"
56	Tamamati	Lucknow	"	"	"	"	"	27th	130	"
57	Tahsil-i-Hind	Bijnor	"	"	"	"	"	26th	200	"
58	Tahsil-i-Hind	Morad	"	"	"	"	"	26th	325	"
59	Upharab	Agra	"	"	"	"	"	27th	250	"
60	Vidit Dabir	Dair	"	"	"	"	"	25th & 30th	115	"
61	Zarif-i-Hind	Morad	"	"	"	"	"	24th & 26th	112	"

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Known:
The 1st January, 1900.